

Department Store

Headquarters for

Carnation Milk

120 Cases received this week, bought just before the recent jump in the market, will protect our customers against high priced milk for a short time. 120

Call for our Lowest Cash Rates

Big Stock of General Merchandise

F. MATHESON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 3:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednesday.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S-EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers-Native service, 3:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.
HARRY P. CORSEK, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:30.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMAREE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

**Stickine Tribe No. 5
Imp. O. R. M.**
Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Red Men's Hall, Wrangell, Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcomed.
J. H. WHEELER, Sachem.
A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of E.

WITH PENCIL AND SHEARS

Items of Interest Gathered From
Here and There

John Kelly was over from Petersburg a day or two this week.

Steamer Northland, Capt. Brunn, arrived Monday night with coal.

Al Osborne went over to Brown's Island this week, to hoe his taters.

The Alaskan Cross-Bearer for July, a trifle belated, is being put together at this office.

Mr. Rice, special agent of the treasury department, was here on official business last week.

In compiling a list of those who went over to Knyg's farm a couple of weeks ago, our reporter omitted the name of Mrs. Oscar Carlson.

Mr. Moen's boat presents a very neat appearance with her new cabin and fash coat of paint.

Owing to the late arrival of the Seattle, last Thursday, the democratic meeting failed to materialize.

Dr. Emery, the dentist, intends leaving on the Uncle Dan for a professional visit to west coast points, expecting to be gone several weeks.

The Transcript says that Marshal W. D. Grant had so many indictments to serve on cannerymen that he had to carry them as excess baggage.

An effort is being made at Valdez to take a vote on territorial government by having a separate ballot box at each of the polling places on election day. A capital idea.

Rev. H. P. Corser announces that on Sunday, August 9, the evening service at St. Philip's church will be held at 4 o'clock, for the benefit of the tourists on the Spokane, which will arrive here on that day.

The Western Federation of Miners is endeavoring to get a federal investigation made of conditions at the Treadwell mines, claiming that because of a lack of timbering and other safeguards, many employees are killed. The allegation is also made that the coroner is negligent in not holding inquests. The Juneau Record denies the allegations; hence, they must be true.

Steamer Cottage City due to arrive from the south tonight.

Read the new legal ads. in this week's issue.

Admiral Johansen took a picnic and fishing party to John Mantle's saltery, Tuesday. An enjoyable time is reported by those who went.

The new Wheeler building is about ready for occupancy.

Harry Brice's smiling countenance and familiar figure were seen on our streets this week.

Charley Lott orders his paper sent to Petersburg, near which town he is putting in a raft of logs.

C. E. Davidson and Harry Bishop of Juneau were down here, looking over the water situation, during the week.

Keep a close watch for fire.

Misses Butler and Pearson of near Bellingham, have been engaged to teach the Wrangell school the ensuing season. The will be here in the latter part of August.

WATCHMAN SMITH

Died—At the Alaska Packers' Association cannery near Wrangell, Alaska, Thursday, July 23, 1908, W. F. Smith, after an illness of several weeks.

Big, jolly, good-natured, honest, the deceased was the good friend of everybody who knew him. He had for years acted in the capacity of watchman at the institution where he died, and his untiring devotion to duty called for the commendation of those to whom he was responsible for the safety of their valuable property. His remains were buried Saturday at Wrangell cemetery. Before his death, deceased executed a will, with bequests as follows:

To his sister in Sweden, \$500.
To Mrs. Uhler, \$100.
To Marguerite Uhler, \$100.
To Mrs. Babler, Victor Phonograph and records.

To Norma Hawkins, Elgin watch and chain.

To Ansel Babler, silver watch.

To David Wilson, shaving set.

The balance of estate to Jacob Babler, Mrs. Babler, Ansel and Alice Babler.

Deceased also nominated and appointed Jacob Babler executor, without bond, of this last will and testament.

Mr. T. J. Richardson, who has been sketching about Wrangell for several weeks, last week placed on exhibition at Wrangell Hotel a lot of paintings and pastels, the views having been collected during a period of about twenty years. The majority of the pictures are views of points of interest in Alaska, and are beautiful, indeed. The colorings in his paintings approach nature closer than one would think possible—especially the glacier views.

Philip Haught brought in Wednesday, from his farm on Kadin Island, about six gallons of as fine strawberries as one would wish to see. And they were only a part of the crop from a very small piece of ground.

A vote for John Ronan is a vote for a square deal.

Raspberries are ripening rapidly, and some are already ripe.

MANY CLAIMS LOCATED

Aaron Creek Section the Mecca
of Prospectors

There is something doing up in the vicinity of Aaron Creek, where Jorgen Berg and others discovered such a fine deposit of galena last summer. When the news gained circulation that the Alaska Troika Mining Co. had started development work on Berg's discovery and that average assays showed values of \$50 to \$57 per ton, prospectors began moving out toward the new workings. There has been no stampede, nor is a stampede at all probable, but it is quite likely that the Aaron Creek section will make a good camp.

Quite a number of claims have been recorded at the local recording office, and more locations are coming in daily. We have every reason to believe that within a short time the entire section from the Braddfield River to the Stikine will be plastered with location notices, and that it will become the scene of busy and profitable mining operations.

OBSERVATIONS

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to occupy a place in your valuable paper to voice a sentiment which may be beneficial to humanity's burning cause.

In this epistle our esteemed merchants and their environments will be the subject of discussion. The gospel may be read between the lines, with a slight mental exertion.

"A 1." Philosophy tells us that there is "never an effect without a cause;" hence, why does a human being labor thirteen hours out of every twenty-four? Why does a human being whose days are numbered, whose joys of life are quickly passing, bow his head and set a stony stare for thirteen long hours on the accounts of his debtors? Why do men who consider themselves rational beings act the slave and come at the beck and call of those whom they consider their inferiors?

O, sorecess, tell me the cause! Is it their own avaricious gain?

Is it because they have become so infatuated that they are now slaves to their business? Or is it because there is no harmony, no unity, no sympathy amongst our merchants?

"Let us stop to consider," said a merchant of Idaho. "Are we not too selfish? Are we not taking too much of our clerks' time? Are we not preventing our clerks from advancing themselves both bodily and mentally?"

Now, this merchant was indeed right. You are certainly depriving your clerks of time that should be utilized in study and attention to their homes and families. Question them on the current events; ask them who is the governor of California, and nine times out of ten they will confess their ignorance. And who is to blame?

I answer, Mr. Merchant, it is you. Your business does not require that you keep open from seven o'clock in the morning until ten at night. (Count the hours.) Ketchikan, Juneau and other Alaskan towns of more importance than Wrangell close at six o'clock; and why not you? There are times when lines from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" would be very appropriate when applied to Wrangell. Yet, open you will keep, never realizing that these wearisome periods could be eliminated and put to better advantage.

Close up, Mr. Merchant; then you will have time to attend fire and council meetings. You will have time to debate and find ways and means to prevent bogus checks from flooding the channels of business; you will find a way to have your mail service improved.

Hoping that this will benefit the just cause for which it is intended, I remain,
AN OBSERVER.

Mrs. Hendrickson of Petersburg, was at Wrangell over Sunday, and held service in the Norwegian tongue at 4 o'clock of that day at St. Philip's church. She also addressed the evening congregation at St. Philip's.

Reports from up about Juneau lead one to think that the fish traps will soon be taboo in Alaska. Just so long as the traps are allowed to operate, the fishing laws will be violated, and the most effective way to obviate the evil is to remove the cause.

CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

FISHERMEN'S GOODS

Including Oiled Coats, Oiled Hats, Oiled Aprons, Oiled Sleeves, all the Best Brands of Rubber Boots, such as the new Alaska Red Sole, Gold Seal, Ribano Warmest and Best Blankets

Strongest and Dryest Tents

Knackerbrod and Dry Toast

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

St. Michael Trading Company

Carry a Complete Stock in All Lines of Merchandise, Including

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Paints
Oils, Crockery, Etc.

Tin Shop in Connection, in Which we are Prepared
to do Any Kind of Work in that line

WE ARE ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

Union Gas Engines

Chase & Sanborn Teas and Coffees

Hercules Powder

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS

John Johnson's new launch Wisbey went into the drink last Sunday. The engine will be installed as soon as it gets here from the east.

John Ronan, miner, and candidate of the Democratic party for delegate to congress from Alaska, is a genuine, bona fide Alaskan, having been a resident of Fairbanks for seven years. He is a true friend to the common people, and may, if elected, be depended upon to labor for remedial legislation such as Alaska most needs. He is a strong supporter and advocate of territorial government, and will work for a revision of mining laws, an eight-hour work day for all laborers, safeguards for employees and more and better aids to navigation.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

To the electors of the Town of Wrangell, Division No. One, Territory of Alaska

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an Act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska," a General Election for the purpose of electing a delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska for the full term of the first Congress, as provided in said Act, will be held on

TUESDAY, AUG. 11, 1908
between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. of said day.
The common council of Wrangell having heretofore, by ordinance, duly designated the voting precincts of said town and the polling places in each thereof, the electors are hereby notified that all duly qualified voters residing within the boundaries of said town of Wrangell, Alaska, which are as follows: Comprising the entire area of the Wrangell Townsite, designated on official map as amended plat of U. S. Survey No. 125, approved by the Survey General of Alaska, May 19, 1900, will vote at Feltham building, located on Front Street, which is owned by Ensign Feltham, and not occupied, the same being the duly designated polling place in and for Precinct No. 1, Town of Wrangell, Alaska.

Dated this 10 day of July, 1908.
Signed: The Common Council of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska.

By J. E. WORDEN, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States Commissioner's Court, Wrangell Precinct, First Division, District of Alaska, In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of W. F. Smith, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Executor, with the will annexed, of the Estate of W. F. Smith, Deceased, by the above-entitled Court; and notice is further given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date hereof, to said Executor, or to the U. S. Commissioner at Wrangell, Alaska.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1908.
JACOB BABLER,
Executor of the Estate of
W. F. Smith, Deceased.

730827

Attorney Chas. Cosgrove, Chas. Deppe and Fremont King came up from Ketchikan last week to catch the Uncle Dan for a business and pleasure trip to west coast points.

Otto Hofstad was out Sunday, trying the new engine in the schooner Plymouth Rock. The craft will not burn from friction with the water, but she gets there just the same.

Capt. John Johnson and wife have moved into the Callbreath house, near the public school, while Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thomas have again taken up a residence at their own home.

The Juneau Record defends the poor masterless dogs that are being killed by the Douglas authorities, and in endeavoring to elicit sympathy, says that "we cried our boy heart out over the death of our pet dog." SENTINEL has always suspected that there was something lacking in the make-up of the Record man, but didn't think it was his heart. We still believe that if he were to go back to the place where he did that crying, he would find a smattering—small, perforce—of watery brains along with the heart. Of course, he is not compelled to go, unless he wishes to satisfy a childish curiosity.



There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity. McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies Magazine. One year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Last number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern Free. Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums for cash commissions. Pattern Catalogue of 500 designs and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York.



The Shurick Drug Co.

Is open for Business with a full line of

Drugs, Medicines, Etc.

Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods, Stationery, Postals

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND REASONABLE
PRICES ALWAYS ASSURED

BIG REMOVAL SALE

Rather than remove our entire stock, we are almost giving away some of our best goods. Don't be late

WRANGELL DRUG COMPANY

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER.....ALASKA.

A little garden seed, well tinned, will produce a lot of backache.

One newspaper has had the audacity to wonder whether Count Boni was so much to blame, after all.

There are few people but have felt, at one time or another, that they could sit down and write a spring poem.

Prince Helle de Sagan says he never wants to see America again. But America said it about Helle first.

Married life may be quite a comedown to the Philadelphia couple married on top of the Washington monument.

We believe the Chicago News when it says "there is always some man around who is willing to second any 'ind of a motion.'"

According to one statement Prince de Sagan is worth \$3,000,000, and another has him \$6,000,000 in debt. Perhaps they are both correct.

A Boston man is offering \$50 reward for a treatment that will cure a parrot of the habit of repeating profanity. Why not try the ax?

The garden seed sent out by members of Congress will produce plenty of backache, if nothing else. Which is another lift for the druggists of the country.

That Cleveland judge who held it asault and battery to steal a kiss appears to have been unnecessarily alarmed by the fact that this is leap year.

It may interest the man who reaches into an empty pocket now and then to know that the present per capita circulation in the United States is \$35.35.

"The unconscious habit of smiling promotes wrinkles," says the St. Louis City Journal. But so does the habit of frowning. Must we keep a straight face all the time?

The law decides that a "family hotel" is not altogether a hotel. But no one would be so cruel as to trace the connection between such "select" hostilities and a mere boarding house.

A New Jersey woman has secured a divorce because her husband was in the habit of cutting another lady's corns. He should have taken the precaution to secure a diploma as a chiropodist.

A Chicago scientist claims to have discovered that "the disturbance of the equilibrium of imponderable ether is not the agent of heat." It might be well to remember this when the thermometer gets busy this summer.

A New York man has been sentenced to serve a term in prison for perpetrating election frauds. The jury that found him guilty recommended clemency, and 200 politicians wrote letters asking the judge to be lenient with him, which facts merely emphasize the courage exhibited by the public servant who happened to be on the bench.

Scholars have enjoyed making lists of the best hundred books, the best hundred pictures, the greatest hundred battles. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin recently made a list of the men who, in his opinion, control the finances of the country. Like other lists, it omits many distinguished Americans who think they are entitled to be included. There are several million of us who believe we have something to say about the wealth of the nation.

A cartoon in the Chicago News illustrates the cause of much of the failure of public business. Mr. Busyman is represented in one picture before a line of candidates for the position of office boy; he is considering their qualifications carefully. In another picture he is buried in work at his desk. Behind him a disreputable person is saying, "I want to be alderman." "All right," says Mr. Busyman, over his shoulder. "I'll vote for you if you'll get out and let me alone. I'm busy."

It is often said that the palmy days of travel by river are over, but this remark applies only temporarily to certain streams that do not at this time afford the necessary conditions. Taking the world as a whole, there is more journeying by water than ever before. The figures of last year's passenger traffic on the lakes show that 7,500,000 passengers were carried out of Detroit by boat, 1,900,000 from Chicago, 530,000 from Milwaukee, over 400,000 each from Port Huron, Grand Haven and Marquette, with smaller ports getting a proportionate share. One feature to be noted is the exceptional safety of lake travel. Not a life was lost among the 7,500,000 persons who left Detroit by boat, and passenger casualties were few anywhere on the lakes. The vessels have increased in size until they are almost in the class of ocean liners. They offer roomy berths, cabins and promenade decks, with good fare on various plans, and the public comfort and enjoyment are carefully studied. Between some of the chief lake cities excursion steamers of the largest size run daily during the heated period as a means of refreshment to the crowded

population, keeping in motion on the water as long a time as possible.

Many farmers are crossing the line of the United States into the western provinces of Canada. The movement has attracted widespread attention. It has been encouraged by systematic work of publicity and promotion. The boomer has used all sorts of advertising devices to emphasize the advantages of the new country. That his services have been effective is undoubted. If Canadian figures are reliable several hundred thousand people have moved from the United States to these provinces since 1900. There is a steady movement of population in the other direction also. New England is filling up with immigrants from Canada. They are crowding the mill towns and are also occupying the farms once owned by the descendants of Pilgrim and Puritan. The old towns show the loss of names once common and the presence of families of entirely different origin. These Canadian-French settlers are changing rural conditions in New England completely. The fact of their steady increase is as apparent and, in a way, as striking as is that of the other migration in the Northwest. There is another movement from Canada of men of business instincts rather than of agricultural or industrial tendencies. How great the volume of this steady flow is uncertain. But it is a matter of common observation that many Canadian clerks are at work in the United States. Only a casual glance is needed to show that a good proportion of these follow up their migration to the South by seeking American citizenship. The outflow of population is more spectacular than the inflow. It causes alarm in the minds of many because it is the same sort of movement that accomplished so much in the development of the United States. The "west" in changing localities was largely built up by settlers from the "east," this latter term also being a movable one. Because of the knowledge of this splendid citizenship which is being lost Americans regret the restless search for new lands is carrying the pioneers across the border into Canada. It is the regret manifested by Gov. Morris when speaking of the eastern opposition to the Louisiana purchase. He pictured the exuberant population of the Eastern States flowing in a steady stream into the western wilderness. He declared that if that country were neglected or permitted to pass into the hands of a foreign power the fairest hope of posterity would be destroyed. The loss of good American stock is to be regretted. But the movement means progress. It means harmonious relationships between the Northwestern States and the Canadian Northwest. It means development of a new region by splendid citizens. It means betterment of conditions by those whose fathers and grandfathers sought the same thing by western migration. In this instance the United States loses as the older States lost before.

PNEUMONIA.

Fresh Air Is the Best Cure as Well as the Best Preventive.

The most effective weapon with which to fight pneumonia is fresh air, real fresh air, and lots of it.

The fact that pneumonia might be called simply a shutting off of oxygen shows how important it is to give the patient plenty of air. In one large New York hospital sufferers from the disease are carried to the roof and kept there day and night. When your child grows ill, move it to the largest and sunniest room in the house and open the windows. If it is too cold for that, have another room near by into which the patient may be moved at least three times a day to permit a thorough ventilation of the sick room. All unnecessary furniture and all pictures, hangings and other impediments should be taken out of both rooms.

An attack of pneumonia begins in a manner which suggests a very bad cold. The patient has a chill and a fever and suffers from pains in the side. A cough soon appears, and the breath becomes short and quick. The valiant battle of the overworked heart is indicated by a quick pulse and flushed cheeks. Soon there are signs of great exhaustion, with headache, sleeplessness and (sometimes) delirium.

During all of this period the blood is waging a tremendous war upon the invading germs. If it is destined to lose, the exhaustion will grow more and more marked, and the patient will die. But if it is destined to win there will come a time—it will be between the fifth and the tenth day—when the patient will suddenly seem brighter. The temperature will fall, the breathing will be more regular, and the violent jumping of the pulse will cease. When this happens, it is a sign that the battle is won.—Delineator.

Couldn't Do It.

"A father should be the friend and companion of his son," said Mrs. Corn-tassel, who had been reading a magazine.

"Mandy," answered the farmer, "you're askin' too much. There's no use of askin' a man at my time o' life to let his hair grow out over his forehead like a back porch an' go around in clothes that ain't mates, hollerin' 'Rah! rah! rah!'"—Washington Star.

Arranging Matters.

"Here is a map of the route we shall take."

"Did you make two of them?"

"No; what for?"

"So papa will be able to overtake us and forgive us."—Houston Post.

OLD-TIME FARM BOYS

They Began to Do the Usual Chores at the Age of Seven Years.

WORKED IN THE FIELDS AT 10.

In the Evening They Had to Husk Corn and Pare Apples for Drying on a String.

What would the boys of to-day think of the way the country boys lived sixty and seventy years ago, or even forty years ago, when the writer was a boy? asks a contributor to the Rural New Yorker. At the age of 6 we boys (I speak more especially about boys, as there were no girls in our family) began to have our regular chores to do. At 7 we began to milk, and at the age of 10 we were expected to be out at 4 in the morning, and do our share of the milking, feed the pigs and calves, eat our breakfast and away to the field (no compulsory educational laws in those days) driving oxen to plow or harrowing with an old forty-tooth drag; hoeing corn, for it must be hoed at least three times. We boys at 10 were expected to hoe a hill and skip a hill to keep up with the men; fetch the water for the men to drink and ride the old mare to cultivate, for the man who held the cultivator must have a boy to ride the horse, but he must not let her step on a hill of corn, for if he did the whole field was thought to have gone to ruin. I wonder what the farmers of those days would have thought to see the farmers of to-day gliding through the cornfield with a two-horse, double-row cultivator doing the work of six men.

The boys of those days had to work. The majority of farmers seemed to think that all a boy was created for was what work they could get out of him; that a boy ever became tired was something against the laws of nature; if he lagged he was lazy. The school days of the farmer boys of those times were from about Dec. 1 to April 1, but mind you, we were expected to go to the barn evenings and husk corn until the husking was all done. After that was done, then for the apples, for about 75 to 100 bushels must be pared, quartered and cored, and strung on strings with the rib of an old umbrella for a needle, and hung up behind the kitchen stove to dry. This work was all done evenings. About two or three bushels were considered to be a fair evening's work. Oh, yes, we used to have corn huskings and apple parings. It broke the monotony, and we youngsters had lots of fun, but I guess the boys of to-day would think it was rather tame sport, for now the hotels and saloons have more attractions. The average farmer's boy of the twentieth century has more money to spend on himself in one year than the boy of fifty years ago had in his entire boyhood days. There was not even a \$1,000 boy in those days.

At the age of 9 and 10, respectively, my brother and I rode our old bot-talled mare, "Slippery Jane," to school, a distance of two miles. What would the boys of this age think to see two such youngsters astride of one horse? But as we became a little older we drove her hitched to father's old pump. In connection with this I never shall forget an incident, although it was a very common occurrence for boys of those days to be left alone and with the care of the premises. My brother was 10 and I 11 years old. We came from school one very cold, stormy night in February. We stopped on our way to leave a girl who lived at a neighbor's, and who rode to and from school with us.

The neighbor was a relative of the family and he told us that our people had all gone away early in the day, as a near relative of the family had died, and that we must hurry home and do up the chores, which consisted of about forty head of cattle to care for, also horses, hogs, hens and various other things. Our neighbor relative told us to hurry home, do up the chores, eat our supper, be careful of fire and get to bed early and get up early next morning, do up the chores, give our cowhide boots a fresh coat of grease and make ready to go to the funeral of the relative where our people had gone the day before.

Well, we trudged home as fast as we could hurry the old mare. The snow was falling fast and a stiff wind was coming up in the west. Our home was a mile from the main highway and over a mile from the nearest neighbor and in the very shadow of the heavy timber. We arrived home to find it deserted except for our old shepherd dog Jim and the house as cold as an iceberg. You can bet we were not very long in doing up those chores and getting ourselves tucked away in bed. It seems that I can hear now the wind howl around that old-fashioned Dutch house up there on the hill that cold and stormy night. The next morning we were up bright and early to make ready for our journey, some five or six miles away. Our neighbor relative came and helped us some about chores, so we could get started as early as possible, for the funeral was to be quite early, for the body was to be shipped by railroad. At last we were off with old "Slippery Jane" hitched to the pump, but the high wind of the night before had piled the snow mountains high and our passage was necessarily very slow.

We tipped over no less than sixteen times and had the old mare so deeply in the snow that we were obliged to shovel her out as many times, but at last we reached our destination. This is practically the life the farmer boy of our section lived away back in the '60s.

WHAT MAKES THE SONGS "GO."

Blanche Ring Tells How to Set the Country Humming.

"And I'll tell you what makes a song popular," said Miss Blanche Ring to a Philadelphia North American writer.

Do you realize the weight of that authority? A good many singers think they know what makes a song popular. But Blanche Ring—

Well, Miss Ring is the young woman who gave palpitating America "In the Good Old Summer Time," "The Belle of Avenue A," "Bedella," "Wait Me Around Again, Willie," and then some. Oh, other people may have written these songs and, besides the mighty million on the street, one or two others may have sung them from behind the footlights. But Blanche Ring "made" them.

That's her mission—"making" the sort of song that the burly-gurdy plays, that the office boy hums till you kill him and that runs in your own head until its melody has become a part of your brain and its words a portion of your vocabulary.

"What the people want in the song," said Miss Ring, "is the catchy air; something new and yet something not only easily remembered, but something that positively refuses to be forgotten. The more suitable its range is to the average voice the more certain it is to take hold."

"But, above all, the words must be either clever or of wide human appeal, expressing an emotion common to all sorts of men and women."

"After all, I sometimes think that half the secret lies in the words. If they have a catch phrase that can pass into current slang they are almost sure of success and I've found it a never-failing rule that the best popular music won't serve to make popular a song the words of which aren't up to the popular standard."

So that was what they wanted in the songs. What, then, did they want in the singer?

"Action," said Miss Ring. "Action and plenty of it. The singer must get the implication of the words and the spirit of the music. She must sing as if she liked to sing; she must seem just as much entertained as she wants her audience to be and, first, last and all the time she must enunciate so distinctly that her hearers will understand and remember every syllable she utters."

Better qualified to speak of these things than any one else of all the thousands who do speak of them, Miss Ring, even as she talked, threw into her speech not a little of that individual sort of animation which, since it is hers alone, she had modestly omitted from this list of requisites.

One looked at her and, remembering her whirlwind career, filled with special train dashes to keep engagements and equally hazardous descents upon London's music halls, one ceased to wonder why fate had, for these five years of her success, been so kind to her.

"And it is hard to get the right kind of song?" the interviewer wondered.

"Hard!" echoed the singer. "Are the best things plenty anywhere? I spent four weeks in New York last month listening to impossibilities and since I have been in Philadelphia this time I have listened to 200 more."

"It wouldn't be so bad," she continued, "if composers only had a little share of the critical faculty. But it appears that everybody, no matter what his trade, thinks he can write a popular song."

"What sort of songs do you write?"

"I inquired of the bashful caller."

"All kinds" is his invariable answer.

Harvest Is Perpetual.

That billiard-table country—Argentina—stands next to Russia and Canada among the foreign patrons of our harvester kings, says Everybody's. It was only about eighteen years ago, after three centuries of revolution, that Argentina settled down to raise wheat and be good. It raises more wheat than Germany, and the country has become a land of milk and honey. It is a South American Minnesota, but eleven times larger, more fertile by the slow-moving Platte river—a hundred miles wider when it reaches the sea—which moves through its plains like an irrigating canal.

The fourth in rank of our harvester buyers is Australia, which is now sending a yearly tribute of \$2,000,000 of its gold to the International Company.

To-day the sun never sets and the season never closes for American harvesters. They are reaping the fields of Argentina in January, upon Egypt in February, East India in March, Mexico in April, China in May, Spain in June, Iowa in July, Canada in August, Sweden in September, Norway in October, South Africa in November and Burma in December. It is always harvest somewhere. The ripple of the ripened grain goes round the world and the American harvester follows it.

In trying to help the unfortunate, a man is often impressed with the great number of people there are in this world who will trade off a cow for a cabinet organ.

All the world loves a lover, except the man who happens to have the lover in his employ.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Owing to the great amount of decomposed vegetable matter contained in Brazilian waters, which causes rapid deterioration of thin steel, the hull of the new dispatch boat Guanabara, built for the Brazilian Government, is constructed entirely of bronze. Against this metal, says Popular Mechanics, the corrosive action of the Brazilian waters has no effect, and, although more costly, both in material and construction, the vessel is much lighter than if built of steel or wood. The propeller shafting and propeller are also of bronze.

The brownish spots which appear in old books are really due to the ravages of bacteria, says Popular Mechanics. The tiny destroyer is especially fond of starchy material and its propagation is promoted by damp. It has been well understood that damp produced discoloration and decay, but the share of the microbe in the operation has not hitherto been suspected. Tiny fungus or mold is responsible for gray and black marks upon old papers. In spotting the surface the fungus helps to break down the fabric and hasten the process of its destruction.

R. Lydekker, the English naturalist, calls attention to the observations of R. I. Pocock on the significance of the spots on lion cubs as indicating the close relationship of lions, tigers and leopards. On lion cubs the pattern of the markings is intermediate in character between the stripes of the tiger and the rosettes of the leopard, but inclines more toward the former. East African lions retain more or less distinct traces of these early markings even when they reach maturity. A distinct tiger-like feature of the lion cub is a white patch over the eye, which disappears in the adult. Puma cubs show a pattern quite unlike that of the lion, tiger, leopard and jaguar.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Chicago, attention was called to the interesting fact that the work on the Panama Canal is changing biological conditions in Panama, and that its completion will enable the fresh-water fauna of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes to intermingle. Undoubtedly many marine animals will pass from one ocean to the other. Thus a permanent change of conditions will be brought about, which may or may not possess much practical importance, but its scientific interest is very great. In view of these facts, the association resolved to urge upon Congress the necessity of an immediate biological survey of the Panama Canal zone.

The report that the Gulf Stream now runs with greater speed than formerly, and its influence on the time required for the crossing of the Atlantic, furnishes the theme for an article by Dr. Brennecke in the German magazine, Unsebau. Dr. Brennecke analyzes the climatic and geographical reasons for the existence and continuance of the Gulf Stream, and points out how the change in the wind currents and the density of the atmosphere all affect the life and power of the famous current. This is chiefly dependent, he points out, on the location and areas of high and low pressure over the sea. A series of carefully made reports over a long period of time by the German Marine Observatory seems to indicate that the Gulf Stream now moves more rapidly than formerly.

A Rapid Counter.

It is not every one who proves the ineffectiveness of insomnia cures at 7 years of age; that is why a youngster's experience, as the Louisville Courier-Journal records it, seems remarkable enough to quote.

The father of the lad, who was about 7 years old, was a physician, and when the child found difficulty in getting to sleep, was ready with advice.

"I'll tell you something that will soon put you to sleep," he said. "You begin and count slowly up to one hundred, and then another hundred, and so on, and before you know it you'll be sleeping. Try it to-night when you go to bed."

Everything remained quiet that night until the father went to retire. As he passed the boy's bed a little voice piped:

"Papa!"

"Yes, my boy."

"What comes after trillions?"

But the wakeful youngster's query was not answered; his father had vanished into his own bedroom.

Drowned Manuscript.

James Russell Lowell, the first editor of the Atlantic, was walking across Cambridge bridge when his hat blew off and fell into the Charles with half a dozen or more manuscripts with which it was freighted and which he was returning to the Boston office. A boatman recovered the hat, but the scattered manuscripts perished in those waves of oblivion. "If they had been accepted articles, it wouldn't have been quite so bad, for," said he, "we might with some grace ask the writers for fresh copies. But how can you tell a self-respecting contributor that his manuscript has been not only rejected, but sent to a watery grave?"—J. T. Trowbridge in Atlantic.

In Melodrama.

Knightly Hero—I say, old chap, that lady's glove episode makes a great hit. Admiring Super—Yes, sir, you're always sure of a hand on that.—Baltimore American.

STREETS IN THE AIR TO RELIEVE NEW YORK'S TRAFFIC CONGESTION.



SUGGESTED STREET OF THE UPPER AIR.

Proposed by a New York Architect, as a Solution of the Problem of Traffic Congestion in Lower New York.

The problem of how to handle the street traffic in Lower New York, where the streets are narrow and buildings are high, is becoming increasingly difficult, as sky scrapers, housing thousands of occupants, multiply in numbers. It is a matter of easy demonstration that if all the people in any one of the tall buildings of Lower New York were to try to make their exit at the same time the street could not hold the crowd, with the inevitable danger of life and limb caused by the great number of people brought together at one point in a given time.

A New York architect, Mr. Charles R. Lamb, has therefore devised a unique plan whereby he believes the situation would be relieved, and the streets at the same time assured of continuous light, which would be impossible if a succession of tall buildings, all casting shadows across the street were allowed to be built. Mr. Lamb would adopt the French scheme of "an angle of light" for New York streets. That is to say he would not allow the construction of any building that would cast a shadow in the street at all times, the height of the cornice line of any building being taken into consideration with reference to the width of the street. But Mr. Lamb would modify the French plan to this extent, however, he would permit a building to be erected higher than the restricted facade, provided the additional buildings were set back from the facade sufficiently far to permit of the construction of an upper street on what would be the roof of the lower building as seen from the street.

These upper streets would be connected at intersections by viaducts running north and south and east and west, and the street could be continued as far as necessary, according to the development of the conditions of congestion and the erection of tall buildings.

Mr. Lamb is full of enthusiasm on the possible development of his idea, and declares it would be worth while even for a block square (without connecting with other squares), as a means of communication from building to building, and relieving the excessive work that the elevator system of each tall building has to do.

"Again," he says, "the great advantage of the upper street would be an entire new possible series of stores for all the lighter businesses appealing to pedestrians. Such a street would be an ideal one for restaurants as being that much further removed from the dirt of the lower thoroughfare. As to the removal of snow and dirt, if letters can be dropped from the top of tall buildings through chutes so dirt and snow can be dropped at regular intervals along the streets into receptacles, to be removed by the Street Cleaning Department, just as now when a building is taken down under the best management all the dirt and material are removed through chutes without difficulty and danger."

In the accompanying sketches the underground system is shown with the express and local trains, which have been put there to emphasize the fact of the congestion of the population, which will become more and more inevitable as the transit facilities are increased.

By establishing the angle of light, as suggested, and restricting the buildings even though stepped back from the front facade, the building could never rise higher than the angle would permit. When the buildings on the upper street may rise to a point higher than the angle of light would permit, they, in turn, would be required to be stepped back toward the center of the block.

The tendency of such a rule would be to induce the selection of larger

areas of property and the erection of important buildings so proportioned as to leave the streets free for light, air and sunshine, and would effectually prevent the erecting of lofty towers on restricted ground areas, as is the present day practice in New York.—Montreal Star.

SMOKED A PIPE 100 YEARS.

Kansas City Negro Woman Says She Is 125 Years Old.

At the foot of Lafayette avenue, Kansas City, Kan., lives a negro woman who says she is 125 years old—and that she can prove it, declares the Kansas City Star. Mrs. Nancy Gordon is her name. She was born near Alexandria, Va., about 1782. She was the slave of Mathias Boone, a wealthy cotton planter of that vicinity, who was an officer in the Continental army.

"I was sold, the first time," Mrs. Gordon said recently, "to satisfy a sheriff's warrant. My master's daughter, Ellen, was married to a young planter, William Gillies, and I was given to them as a dowry. My new master was a spendthrift. That's why I was sold at a sheriff's sale to John Gordon of Vicksburg, Miss., a cotton grower. I was put to work weaving cotton cloth. I was married soon after I went to Master Gordon's home. We had nine children, but all except two are dead."

Mrs. Gordon lived with the Gordon family until after the Civil War. Then she moved to Kansas City, Kan., fourteen years ago. She is wrinkled and rheumatic, but still retains all her faculties. She is an ardent Methodist and expounds its doctrines to all who will listen.

Mrs. Gordon, while telling the story of her life, drew from her apron pocket a clay pipe, filled it with tobacco, and, lighting it with a piece of paper which she had touched to a live coal in her fire, said: "Well, boy, I've told you enough. Go 'way and let me smoke. I've smoked a pipe for more than a hundred years, and I can't stop it."

How He Knew.

A lady who was perfectly well, but fancied she was suffering from fever, called on an old and experienced physician to consult him. She described her symptoms at some length, and he listened patiently. At last he said:

"I think I understand your case, madam. Sit perfectly still a few moments, and let me look at you."

She complied, and he eyed her attentively for nearly a minute, glancing at his watch once or twice in the meantime.

"There is nothing the matter with you, madam," he said. "You haven't the slightest indication of fever. Your heart-beat is perfectly normal."

"Why, how do you know, doctor?" she asked, in surprise. "You didn't feel my pulse."

"I didn't need to," he answered. "I counted the vibrations of the ostrich-feather on your hat." And he bowed her out.

True to Nature.

"Are you satisfied with your dentist?"

"Perfectly. He's a real artist. His false teeth are perfect jewels."

"Can't you tell the difference?"

"They are exact imitations of nature. There is even one that's so good an imitation that it aches sometimes."

—Paris Journal.

Simplicity and Nobility.

Simplicity forms a main ingredient in a noble nature.—Thucydides.

As We Would Be Done By.

Syrus: As we act toward others we may expect others to act toward us.

Kohler & Chase Voting Contest Extended One Month ::

Owing to the fact that many were late in entering the Contest, we have decided to extend the closing time to Aug. 6th. Over \$100,000 in prizes are being given away in this great voting contest. Fifteen pianos and players, many good pieces of real estate, all kinds of musical instruments, scholarships of most every kind and many other kinds of prizes, varying in value from \$25.00 to \$3,000, are to be given away. For particulars, write or call.

Kohler & Chase,
1318 Second Ave.
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Weber Dealers

20 MULE TEAM
BORAX
IN A NEW PACKAGE
5 lbs

Most economical to buy. All dealers. Save the package tops; each are worth 12 coupons in exchange for presents. Premium list free of.

Only \$3.50



Our Orens front door, with engraved heavy rough rolled plate glass, 2 feet 8 in. by 6 feet 8 in.—14, only \$3.50. The greatest value in front doors ever offered. The door is made from the choicest of fir lumber thoroughly steamed and kiln-dried. Your local dealer will ask \$6.00 for a door no better.

We have our own factory, have but one price, sell to anyone, and are the largest buyers and distributors of sash and doors in the Northwest. That's the reason our prices are so low.

Don't buy anywhere until you get our price lists, which are mailed free, on application.

We guarantee safe delivery to your nearest railway station.

O. B. WILLIAMS CO.,

1010 Western Ave. Seattle, Wash.

HOTEL WESTLAKE, SEATTLE

Westlake Boulevard and Seventh Avenue, is the best place in Seattle for June honeymoons—so cool, comfortable and quiet. Transfer to Fremont-Ballard, Fremont Avenue, Wallingford Avenue or Green Lake cars. They all stop at the door every four minutes.

HOWARD E. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist.
Leadville, Colorado. Specimen, Precious Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1.00; Gold, Silver, Tin, Gold, Zinc or Copper, \$1.00. Cyanide Tests. Mailing Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

WANTED:

Local agents in every country for MEDICOLOGY, the latest, largest and best family doctor book ever published. Sales enormous. Nearly one million copies already sold in the East. Agents reaping big harvest. For territory write immediately, stating age, previous experience if any, and references, to The Lyon & Slater Co., Pioneer Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

S. N. U. No. 23—1908

When writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

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Will make your soil absorb and retain water at the minimum depth required for perfect development. Learn the reasons from our free booklet, "Hints on Farm Drainage," just how it is done, the appliances necessary, etc. You can buy cheaper now than ever again and neighbors can club together and take a carload on the best terms. Write for the booklet.

DENNY-RENTON CLAY & COAL CO., Lowman Bldg., Seattle

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—

"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also Manufactured by
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL

WANTED INFORMATION REGARDING Farm or Business

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from Owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address: L. DARRBYSHIRE, Box 228, Rochester, N. Y.

Popcorn Candy.

Make an old-fashioned molasses candy and just before taking it from the fire (when a little dropped into cold water is brittle) stir in enough popcorn to thicken it. Put the mixture into buttered pans and press flat with the back of a spoon, and as it stiffens cut into squares.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A Fine Almond Torte.

Nine eggs, whites beaten separately; one and one-half cups sugar; two cups bread crumbs, one-half pound almonds chopped fine; one lemon rind, two teaspoons baking powder. Before sending to table cover top with whipped cream.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Sold by Druggists, etc.
J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Deacon—Do you think it is proper for a man to say things behind his wife's back? Egbert—Well, if he's trying to button her dress, how can he help it? —Yonkers Statesman.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

German Name.

Fourteen ounces flour, 9 ounces butter, 9 ounces sugar, 2 eggs, one-half lemon peel. Stir butter, sugar, eggs and lemon peel until light, add flour, knead until smooth, put dough on ice for a few hours, roll out, cut strips, and roll into figures, 8 or 10; bake in moderate oven until brown.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World is always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effect always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

THE GRADUATION ESSAY.

A WOMAN distinguished in literature and philanthropy receives every spring from pupils who are to graduate letters asking her for material for their graduation essays and orations. The essays show a mixture of good and weak motives. The writers are groping through some subject in which this lady is known to be interested; they have a sincere desire for information; they "do not know how to begin"; they say that they are intending to use as "part" of their composition anything the lady may be so kind as to send them; they even hint that they are willing that the lady should write their pieces for them.

Coincident with the period of preparation for commencement exercises is another strange symptom of lack of moral responsibility, which must be more common than one likes to believe. It is the appearance of advertisements of oration factories which offer to furnish graduates with ready-made compositions. That such syndicates continue to exist is proof that they have found a profitable number of customers.

No one expects any great originality in a graduation address; but the address must be the result of honest labor. If it is not, the delivery of it is an act of deceit, and the purpose of the exhibition of oratory or essay—the training of the mind by competitive exercise in composition—is defeated. In general, it is well for teachers and parents to advise young graduates to choose simple subjects which lie partly within the range of youthful experience, to recommend that the treatment be brief, direct, free from palaver and bookish words.—Youth's Companion

THE MEN AND THE CHURCHES.

THERE was recently held in Detroit the first convention of the Congregational Brotherhood of America, whose object is said to be "to revitalize the interest of the men in the church." The necessity for such a work seems to have been emphasized by the first session of the body, at which only 200 of the 500 delegates were present. Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., made an address in which he said: "There should not be such a predominant feminine influence in the church and its work."

There is no doubt that there is a marked predominance of women, not only in the Congregational body, but in most Christian churches and denominations. Possibly the preponderance is more marked now than formerly, but it has existed in every age. The founder of Christianity Himself was surrounded chiefly with women who "ministered unto Him of their substance," and who were the last at the cross and the first at the sepulcher. It is a bold pastor, therefore, who hopes to see any other condition in his church.

Some pastors are jealous of this prominence of women in the early history of the church. One of them, it is reported to have said in a sermon on the resurrection that wom-

en should not become vain because Christ first appeared to a woman, for it was, no doubt, in order that the news might spread the faster. On the other hand, a grateful pastor in Nebraska, after reporting the splendid work the women had done in raising money for foreign missions, devoutly exclaimed: "God bless the women—and help the men!" This sentiment is commended to the favorable consideration of Rev. Dr. Gladden.

The prominence of women in every church will be no reproach to religion as long as another well-known fact is kept in view. If there are more women than men in the church it may possibly be accounted for on the same principle that there are more men than women in the penitentiary.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WHEN ONE SPENDS MONEY.

ONE would think that money would be saved in prosperous times when there is plenty of it about. But no, that is not the time when it is saved. It is then that it is spent. Everybody spends it—governments, railroads, corporations, capitalists, housekeepers, house builders, collectors. People expand their wants in such times and satisfy some of them, and then is when it is most of all impossible to live on anything a year. But after all the money has been spent a few times over and has begun to be scarce, and borrowing has become a serious matter, and folks have much less to spend and no expectations; then everybody groans and begins to save, not only trying desperately to squeeze back inside of the bounds of income, but to pay back what was spent in expectation of a time when saving would have become convenient. To most of us that time never comes. And yet there are things for which we spend more than we can afford, that really do justify our expenditures, so that after the money has been spent and we are pinched for the lack of it, we would still rather have what it bought than have the money back.—Appleton's.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

HOW much better it would be for the American people if the courts here were to close their doors occasionally and shut out the public when gross details of immoral relations or of crime are required to elucidate the issues involved in celebrated cases! As long as the doors remain open publicity is inevitable. The better class of newspapers prune and trim down their reports as far as they can, and even yet there will remain at times a residue which offends the finer sensibilities. The less considerate press treats its readers to the full dish of nauseating stuff. Meanwhile the courtroom is packed with a morbid crowd of sensation seekers, gleaning over the spectacle of shamed womanhood or wretched manhood and carrying away the most demoralizing impressions to be scattered broadcast by word of mouth.—Washington (D. C.) Star

OUR LATEST PRODUCTS.

A Little Satire on Certain Tendencies of Time.

Once upon a time there was a man who, having gambled in the street, played the races, gone up in a balloon, traveled to the Yukon, and done other adventurous things, decided that he would raise a family.

"I wish," he said, "to bear the pattern of little feet on the stairway, to tell fairy stories in the gloaming, to have chubby hands in mine, and all the other accessories. Before doing so, however, I will examine a specimen American family, which, I believe, is the latest and best example of the art of civilization."

So he called on a friend who had one.

"The latest idea," said the father, proudly, "is to bring up your children on an equality. We conceal nothing from them, and give them the benefit of all the latest information. This is Bessie, my 14-year-old."

"Have you read this article on sex?" asked Bessie, languidly, after shaking hands. "Really, it is very crude. I could write a better one myself. Its pathology is lamentable."

"This is Bobbie, my 10-year-old," volunteered the happy father, bringing forward number two. "Bobbie, shake hands."

"The old gentleman there," he said, "insists on introducing me to everyone. Sorry I can't stay and give you my views on the conduct of the administration, but I have a date with a vaudeville queen. Get to bed early," he said, warningly, to his father as he went off. "When you sit up late you're irritable at breakfast, and your manners are simply unbearable. At your time of life there ought to be nothing doing at all."

"This," said the father once more, "is my little 4-year-old, the apple of my eye. Here, Mildred, dear."

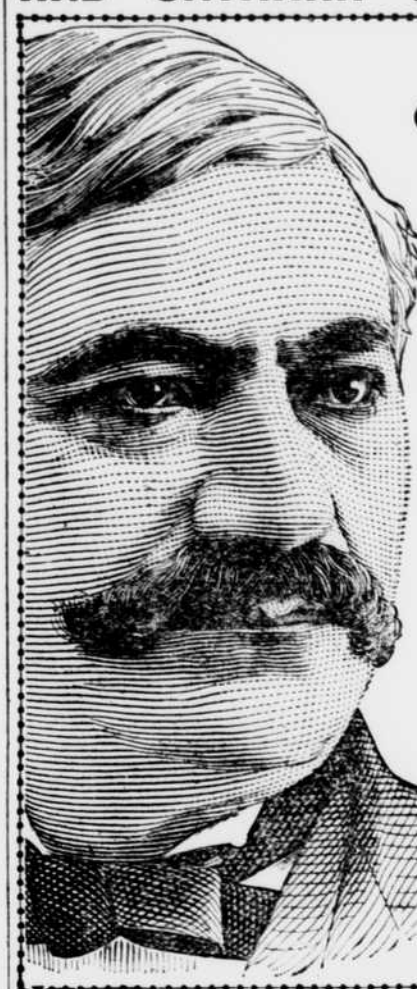
"Go 'way," said Mildred, shaking her curls. "You're a boulder—any man with a waistcoat like that is. Now, pap," she added, "don't scold, 'cause I have a right to say just what you and mamma say—isn't it taught now in my primary?"

But the man waited to hear no more. Two hours later he was seen by his private detective in a real estate office signing a ten-year lease for a bachelor apartment.—Harper's Weekly.

When a boy of 14 or 15 takes a girl to an entertainment for the first time, he looks as though he were trying awfully hard to make himself believe he is having a good time. Every one can tell it is his first time by the way he acts. But you cannot detect any awkwardness in the girl.

There is also an exaggerated idea as to the number of good things to be found in the average refrigerator.

HAD CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.



Congressman
Meekison
Gives
Praise
To
Pe-ru-na
For
His
Relief
From
Catarrh.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA

"I have used several bottles of Peru-na and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.

OTHER REMARKABLE CURES

Mr. Jacob L. Davis, Galena, Stone county, Mo., writes: "I have been in bad health for thirty seven years, and after taking twelve bottles of your Peru-na I am cured." Mr. C. N. Peterson, 132 South Main St., Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes: "I cannot tell you how much good Peru-na has done me. Constant confinement in my store began to tell on my health, and I felt that I was gradually breaking down. I tried several remedies, but obtained no permanent relief until I took Peru-na. I felt better immediately, and five bottles restored me to complete health."

A SINCERE RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. D. C. Prosser, Bravo, Allegan Co., Mich., writes: "Two years ago I was badly afflicted with catarrh of the stomach. I had had a run of typhoid fever, was very depleted. I could find nothing I could eat without causing distress and sour stomach. Finally I came to the conclusion that I had catarrh of the stomach, and seeing Peru-na advertised, began to take it. It helped me soon, and after taking three or four bottles I was entirely cured of stomach trouble, and can now eat anything."

Manufactured by the Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Yorkshire Pudding.

The recipes usually seen produce a soggy mass, very different from the "broad-acre" shire's product. Try this from a genuine Yorkshire woman: Beat thoroughly, two eggs, yolks and whites together, six tablespoonfuls flour, salt to season and milk, until the whole is the consistency of thick cream. Pour into a roasting pan and bake in the drippings from the roast, or heat to the boiling point one tablespoonful of lard or drippings, and bake in this twenty minutes. It is truly delicious with the accompaniment of roast beef and brown gravy.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 261 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Bacon Fritters.

Cut fresh pork into pieces about half an inch square and fry until done, but not brown. Take one cup flour, one cup Southern corn meal, one teaspoonful of saleratus, a pinch of salt and enough sour milk to make a stiff batter. Beat one egg up stiff and light, mix up batter well and add the cooked pork, stirring just enough to mix well. Fry in a skillet and eat with good Southern molasses.

MADE FOR SERVICE
IN THE ROUGHEST WEATHER
AND GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY
WATERPROOF

TOWERS
FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKERS
\$3.50

This trade mark and the word TOWER on the buttons distinguish this high grade slicker from the just as good brands.

GOLDEN WEST

COFFEE
TEA SPICES
BAKING POWDER
EXTRACTS
JUST RIGHT

SOLELY MANUFACTURED BY
CLOSET & DRYERS
PORTLAND, ORE.

S.S.S. CURES S.S.S. MALARIA

Malaria is due to impurities and poisons in the blood. Instead of being rich, strong and healthy, the circulation has become infected with germs of disease which destroy the rich, red corpuscles that furnish nourishment and strength to the body, and reduced this vital fluid to such a weak, watery condition that it is no longer able to keep the system in health, or ward off the countless diseases and disorders that assail it. The loss of these red corpuscles takes the color and glow of health from the cheek, and we see pale, sallow faces and washed out, chalky complexions among the first symptoms of Malaria. But Malaria is a general systemic disease, and as the blood becomes more heavily loaded with its germs we have more serious and complicated symptoms; the impure blood having its effect on all parts of the body. The appetite fails, digestion is weakened, chills and slight fever are frequent, and the sufferer loses energy and ambition because of a constant tired-out and "no account" feeling. The lack of necessary nourishment and healthful qualities in the blood causes boils and abscesses, skin affections, and in some cases sores and ulcers to break out, and sometimes the patient is prostrated with a spell of malarial fever which may leave his health permanently impaired. To cure Malaria both a blood purifier and tonic are necessary, in order to remove the cause and at the same time build up the system from its weakened and run-down condition. S. S. S. is the medicine best fitted for this work. It is the most perfect of all blood purifiers, and the purely vegetable ingredients of which it is composed make it the greatest and safest of all tonics.

S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and removes every trace of impurity or poison, and at the same time gives to the blood the health-sustaining qualities it needs. It cures Malaria thoroughly and permanently because it removes the germs and poisons which produce the disease, and while doing this tones up and strengthens every part of the system. When S. S. S. has cleansed the blood the symptoms pass away, the healthy color returns to the complexion, the old tired, depressed feeling is gone, and the entire health is renewed. Book with information about Malaria and any medical advice free.

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WINSTON CHURCHILL

entered Parliament, representing Oldham, and two years ago captured the strong Tory division of northwest Manchester, where he has just now suffered defeat. His defeat, however, does not mean his retirement from Parliament. A seat will be found for him in another constituency, according to the English system. It is not unusual for cabinet ministers in England offering themselves for seats in Parliament to meet with defeats. Gladstone under similar circumstances was defeated and so were John Morley, Sir William Harcourt and even Lord Balfour. So that Churchill will continue the even tenor of his way as a cabinet minister as though he had been returned from Manchester.

Minister Churchill is a writer of books, as well as a soldier and politician. He is a strong speaker, a quick debater and a man of superb nerve and daring. England probably has in reserve for him many political honors. He is a descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough, one of the greatest soldiers England has produced and the hero of Blenheim battle.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.
English Parliamentarian and the Son of an American Mother.

One of the most brilliant of the young Liberal leaders in England is Winston Churchill, who holds a cabinet seat in the ministry of Premier Asquith and who was defeated last week in a Parliamentary contest in one of the divisions of Manchester.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE O. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

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WRANGELL

(Continued from July 16)

BIG GAME HUNTING
The hunters of the grizzly bear, so much sought after by sportsmen, and now so comparatively rare, can be found in all their primitive condition on the Bradford, Sitka and Iskut Rivers, ten to fifty miles from Wrangell. Black and grizzly bear, instead of decreasing, as one might expect with the advance of civilization, are now really more numerous than for many years back, as the natives do not hunt them much on account of the pelts having declined to nearly nothing in the fur market. Grizzly are probably more numerous today on the lower Sitka and Iskut Rivers than in any other place in North America. The best time to hunt them is in the spring, May first to June fifteenth, when they come out on the "slides" or in the fall, September twentieth to October tenth, immediately before they leave the river bottoms and go back to the mountains. During August and the first part of September they are down in the creeks fishing for salmon, and are easiest found then, but their summer coats are so thin that their skins in most cases would not be suitable to keep as trophies.

For general big game hunting, moose, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goat, the country reached via Wrangell on the upper Sitka in Cassiar, B. C., is fast coming to the front as the best field for sportsmen on the American continent. After the coast range is passed, about 100 miles inland, the country assumes a more genial and less rugged appearance, and at Telegraph Creek, the head of steamboat navigation, opens out into wide valleys and high table lands. With a dry climate in the summer and a light snowfall in the winter, it is ideally suited to support game in undiminished numbers where the population does not exceed 500 Indians and 100 resident whites scattered over an area embracing 100 miles south, 150 miles north and 300 miles east of Telegraph Creek. All the four varieties mentioned, namely, caribou, moose, sheep and goats, can be hunted in the course of one trip occupying twenty to thirty-five days out from Telegraph Creek. Sheep and goats are most plentiful on the Shesley mountains, fifty miles north, and on the mountains south of Telegraph Creek. The Nahlin is perhaps the best locality for moose, though these animals can be met here and there all over the country, especially in the neighborhood of McDaniel Creek, which is also well stocked with sheep and caribou, though perhaps too far away to be taken in by parties who can not spare the extra time required to get there. Level Mountain 70 miles north, the Tanilla valley 90 miles northeast and the Klepan valley 120 miles southeast are the best places for caribou. Drives of these animals of over 100 at a time have been seen by parties hunting during the last and previous seasons on the Klepan and Tanilla. Wolves, bears and other fur-bearing animals are plentiful in Cassiar. There are also several varieties of grouse, and the mountain streams and lakes teem with trout and whitefish.

Horses, guides and provisions for a hunting trip can be obtained at Telegraph Creek. Three concerns there make a business of outfitting sportsmen. The hire of guides and helpers costs \$3.00 to \$4.00 each per day, and pack-horses \$2.00 each per day.

The river steamer Port Simpson, a new and powerful craft that carries about 120 tons of freight, with berth accommodation for 30 first class passengers, electric lights, bath room, etc., makes two trips in August for the special benefit of hunting parties. This steamer leaves Wrangell for the first trip about August 20, and the second trip about five days later, which gives one just time enough to get out to the hunting grounds by September 1, the date on which the hunting season opens. A hunting license, which can be obtained from the gold commissioner at Telegraph Creek, costs \$100, and entitles the holder to take out of the country two moose, five caribou, three sheep and five goats. There is no closed season for bears, so they can be killed and taken away at any time.

The return trip from Telegraph Creek is made in rough scows, built there, or in Indian canoes sent from Wrangell to meet parties on a pre-arranged date. When the steamers are not running on the sitka, that is, from the middle of July to the middle of August, and from the first of September to the close of navigation in October, canoes can be hired at Wrangell for the trip to Telegraph Creek. A large canoe has capacity of from two to two and a half tons, takes a crew of five or six men, and costs as follows: canoe \$3, captain \$3.50 and oarsmen \$2.50 per day, with board extra. The trip takes ten days. Taking freight by contract they charge \$80 per ton. The steamboat freight rates average \$20 per ton.

Mountain sheep horns in Cassiar attain a size up to 16 1/2 inches circumference at the base and from 37 to 45 inches in length, following the curvature of the horn. The largest moose head taken out of the country measured 60 inches in the spread of the horns, and was killed by Mr. R. R. McCutcheon last year. Following is a list of the game heads brought out last year, and the dates the various parties got back to Wrangell:

NAME OF HUNTER	BACK	M	C	S	G	B
F. Koykendall, New York.....	Sep. 20	1	1	1	1	1
W. J. Ward.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Wm. Sloan, Ottawa.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Wm. B. Skidde, Pittsburgh.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
D. C. Byers.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Joseph P. Howe, New York.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Morgan Davis.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
G. F. Norton.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
F. H. Cook, Leominster, Mass.....	Oct. 2	1	1	1	1	1
Lord and Lady Hindlip, London.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Reid, Victoria.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
W. C. Sturgis, Colorado Springs.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
N. R. Sturgis.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Geo. E. Davis.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
W. C. Scott.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
F. C. Hubbard.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
R. B. McCutcheon, Des Moines.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Col. H. Appleton.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
E. J. House, Pittsburgh.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
W. J. Mixer, Boston.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
E. P. Richardson, Boston.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
C. R. Cross.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
F. F. Page, Victoria.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Condit, Ireland.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Lord Osborne Beauchamp, England.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Warburton Pike, Victoria.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
J. A. Thorne, Vancouver.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Deane, Brown and Hare, Philadelphia.....	"	1	1	1	1	1
Chas. D. Butler, Pittsfield.....	"	1	1	1	1	1

THE FISHING INDUSTRY

The waters of adjacent bays, straits and sounds are fairly alive with salmon, halibut, cod, herring, smelt and other food fishes that are today becoming so much sought after by the outside world. During the year 1907, the canneries at Wrangell, Petersburg, Shadok, Klavak, Lake Bay and Santa Ana, all tributary to this place, put up 275,000 cases of first class salmon, which found a ready market. Besides this, nearly as much was shipped out in barrels, while tons found its way to market on ice.

The trawlers, working on a small scale in the immediate vicinity, have shipped two years to date 401 boxes of fish, weighing about 276,000 pounds and valued at \$13,830; also fifty tonnes weighing 40,000 pounds and valued at \$3,000. The spring run of salmon, commencing about May 20 and ending in June, at the mouth of the Sitka is expected to yield \$40,000 to \$50,000 to the middle-class establishment men (May, 1908) being installed.

During the winter months halibut fishing is engaged in very extensively, twenty to forty schooners being employed in catching and bringing this winter fish into port, packed and shipped to all points of the globe. The quantity of winter halibut caught in the waters adjoining the Wrangell narrows is estimated to exceed 2,000 tons annually, which, in the eastern market, at the current prices of 19 to 25 cents per pound, may be said to be worth \$500,000. A large cold storage plant that could handle this industry, shipping the fish in better condition than is possible with the primitive means available now, could do a profitable business, capable of great development. The fishing industry, which in the past has furnished employment to thousands, and yielded remunerative returns to all concerned, is yet in its infancy, and with the numerous hatcheries established and maintained by the government, is destined to increase until this shall become the greatest fish center in the world.

(To be concluded next week)

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR U. S. PATENT

MINERAL SURVEY No. 614
U. S. LAND OFFICE
June 6, 1908.
NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, THE OLYMPIC MINING COMPANY, by and through NEWARK L. BURTON, a citizen of the United States, its duly authorized agent and attorney in fact, whose postoffice address is Juneau, Alaska, has made application for a patent for 1500 linear feet on each of the following lodes, viz: Helen S. No. 1 and Harvey Lodes, bearing gold and silver, the same being 180 feet northerly and 50 feet southerly from the discovery shaft of said Harvey Lode and 1500 feet northerly from discovery shaft on the Helen S. No. 1 Lode, with surface ground 800 feet in width on either side of the Helen S. No. 1 Lode at the northerly end thereof and 800 feet in width east of said lode line and 145.84 feet in width west of said lode line at the southerly end thereof, and 800 feet on either side of the Harvey Lode; said lode mining claims being situated in the Wrangell Mining District, in the District of Alaska, and more particularly described as follows:
Helen S. No. 1 Lode—Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence U. S. L. M. No. 10 bears south 51 degrees 40 minutes east 20 feet distant; thence north 5 degrees 43 minutes west 1507 feet to Corner No. 2; thence east 600 feet to Corner No. 3; thence south 1500 feet to Corner No. 4; thence west 445.84 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variation at all corners 30 degrees 05 min. east.
Harvey Lode—Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence U. S. L. M. No. 10 bears south 58 degrees 20 minutes west 424.48 feet distant; thence north 1500 feet to Corner No. 2; thence east 600 feet to Corner No. 3; thence south 1500 feet to Corner No. 4; thence west 600 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variation at all corners 30 degrees 05 minutes east.
The total area of said above-described lode mining claims is 38,737 acres.
The names of adjoining claims, as shown by the plat of survey, are the Helen S. No. 2 and Helen Lodes on the north and White Bonanza Lode on the south.

OLYMPIC MINING COMPANY,
By NEWARK L. BURTON,
Agent and Attorney in Fact.
Chas. Smith and Chas. Seiber.
It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published for the statutory period in the ALASKA SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper published at Wrangell, Alaska.
JOHN W. DUDLEY,
Register.
JUL 18/08

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States Commissioner's Court, Wrangell Precinct, First Division, District of Alaska, in Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Andrew Husby, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, William G. Thomas, of the Town of Wrangell, District of Alaska, have been duly appointed Administrator of the above-named Estate.

That letters of administration were granted to me on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1908. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to said Administrator at his place of business, or at the office of the U. S. Commissioner, Wrangell, First Division, District of Alaska, with proper vouchers therewith, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1908.
Wm. G. THOMAS,
Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Husby, deceased.
723820

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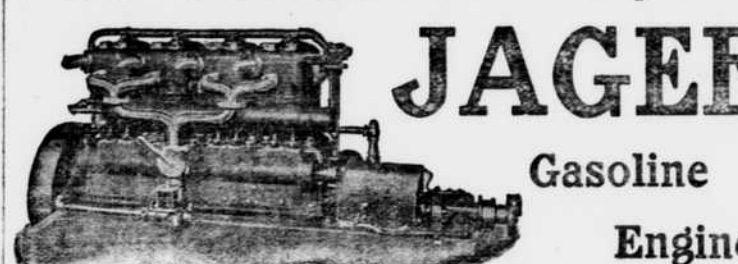
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